H. BAER, M. D.
ELSINORE, CAL.

April 19, 1923.

Dear Professor Munz:

This letter deals largely with the genus Allium, especially do I wish to know what you have done with the one which Abrams terms serratum, since Jepson has relegated that species to the northern portion of the state.

So far I have found three species in this vicinity, one of which haematochiton, we may pass by, as it presents no difficulty, but as to the other two?

One of them seems to be peninsulare, at least the flowers and the reticulation of the bulb coat correspond, but Jepson calls the leaves of peninsulare plane, not terete, while the leaves of this plant are round, though they are slightly channelled on the stem side. They are solid and from one to three mm. in diameter, so it depends on just what Jepson means by the term terete, though I fancy that this is peninsulare.

The other which I had in the past termed serratum, seems to fit very well the description of Allium hyalinum var. praecox, that is the bulb coat reticulations correspond well under the microscope, as do the leaves and flowers, only he says "capsule not crested" and this has as much of a crest as my other species (peninsulare). The leaves are wide, up to eight mm. but he says that the variety has "wider leaves" than the type, so that is the way that I have disposed of my two species, unless you can suggest anything better. In case you do not have either of these let me know and I shall send them to you.

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I have had one Gilia which has bothered me for some time, which when I showed it to you, you said that you were not certain offhand what it was. I have run across it again, and while Abrams does not list it, it answers the description of inconspicua in all details. Abrams has what he terms oreophila which is Gilia inconspicua, subsp. sinuata, var. oreophila, but the lower leaves in that one are very large(comparatively) while in what I am calling inconspicua, on most plants the leaves are linear and entire, though now and then one can find a plant on which one or more of the lower leaves has one short division on either side, and this plant is from five to eight inches high, strict or with one or two small branches above the middle, while oreophila is often two feet high and very much branched, the lower leaves being once or twice pinnate and six to eight cm. lng two or three cm. wide.

I received your card and thank you for looking up the specimens.

I am sending you two specimens of Cheilanthes though I believe that they are properly named, merely to have you verify, as you probably know them at sight. The one from San Jacinto grade, I took at first to be clevelandii, as the scales seemed rather ciliate, but now I believe that it is likely covillei.

The other specimen I presume is viscida, though it did not seem to answer the description in all details.

Sincerely,

W Baer.